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WEST BERLIN: FREE WORLD OUTPOST
BERLIN SINCE WORLD WAR II: A CHRONOLOGY

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WEST BERLIN: FREE WORLD OUTPOST

Free World Outpost

The Soviet Government, on November 27, 1958, handed the United States Ambassador in Moscow a communication relating to Berlin. Similar notes were received by the Ambassadors of France, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany. In Washington, while noting that the communication would be given careful study, the Department of State said:

"The Soviets seem to be proposing that while they keep their grip on East Berlin, the three Western Allies abandon their rights in West Berlin and retire in favor of what is called a 'free city.' Their 'free city' proposal is limited to West Berlin. The Soviet Government indicates that unless the three Western Allies accept this Soviet proposal within six months, the Soviet Union will consider itself free of its obligations to them in relation to Berlin.

"It is clear that a number of fundamental considerations are raised which will have to be kept in mind while we study the Soviet note.

"One of these is that the United States, along with Britain and France, is solemnly committed to the security of the Western sectors of Berlin. Two and a quarter million West Berliners in reliance thereon have convincingly and courageously demonstrated the good fruits of freedom.

"Another consideration is that the United States will not acquiesce in a unilateral repudiation by the Soviet Union of its obligations and

responsibilities formally agreed upon with Britain, France, and the United States in relation to Berlin. Neither will it enter into any agreement with the Soviet Union which, whatever the form, would have the end result of abandoning the people of West Berlin to hostile domination.

"The Western Allies have for years sought to negotiate with the Soviets for the freedom of all Germany, of which Berlin is part, on the basis of free elections by the German people themselves. Indeed, the three Western powers are still awaiting a reply to their latest proposals presented on September 30, 1958, to the Soviet Government.

"The United States Government will consult with the British and French Governments as well as with the Federal Republic of Germany and NATO in regard to the new Soviet note."

Western Powers Stand Firm

The first official Soviet notice of the new Communist threat to West Berlin came in a speech by Nikita Khrushchev on November 10, 1958, in which he declared the Potsdam Agreement is "out of date" because Western powers have "violated" it. So "the time has come. . . . to give up the remnants of the occupation regime in Berlin."

The West responded with a reaffirmation of its intention to support the aspirations of the people of Berlin and remain in the city—by force if necessary. President Eisenhower made it plain that the United States is determined to "maintain the integrity" of West Berlin, asserting forcefully that "our firm intentions in West Berlin remain unchanged."

Britain and France, which share in the occupation of the former German capital, are equally determined to maintain the city as an outpost of freedom, 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain.

West Berlin's Mayor Willy Brandt said the consequences of accepting the Soviet plan would be "unbearable." In a radio-TV broadcast he said, "We in West Berlin say no . . . we are not afraid."

West Berliners backed him up to the hilt in the city's early-December election of a new City Council. Turning out in record numbers, voters registered their rejection of the Soviet offer by swamping the Communists, barring them from all 133 seats on the council. A final tally showed the Communists with only 1.9 percent of the total vote. They received 2.7 percent in the 1954 election.

Mayor Brandt hailed the smashing Communist defeat. "Berlin remains free," he declared. "The people have said decisively that they will never bow to the yoke of Communism."

The Stakes Are Big

The Western Allies are acutely aware of the importance of maintaining a free West Berlin. The subjugation of the city by the Com-

munists would be a serious blow to German morale. It would weaken, in Germany and elsewhere, confidence in the effectiveness of American policy and in the strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Western policy was reaffirmed in May 1952 when the United States, Great Britain, and France issued a statement "that they will treat any attack against West Berlin from any quarter as an attack upon their forces and upon themselves." It was restated in Berlin in October 1954 in a declaration by the Foreign Ministers of the Western Allies and again by Secretary of State Dulles in Berlin in May 1958.

Clearly, the stakes are big in Berlin. Because of its crucial importance to the cause of peace and freedom, and because of the critical role our Armed Forces play in its protection, it is important that servicemen and women understand the "Berlin Situation."

The progress and reconstruction that have taken place in West Berlin since World War II have been universally admired, for this was accomplished in an area totally behind the Iron Curtain.

The autobahn—or superhighway—stretches 110 miles from the West German frontier post at Helmstedt to the outskirts of Berlin. At the end of this corridor, more than two million free citizens of West Berlin live encircled by a Communist-controlled area—the Soviet zone of Germany. Here also are stationed some 10,000 United States, British, and French military forces—clear proof of Western support of the free Berliners in their determination to remain free and a reminder to the Communists to keep their hands off.

Half-Free—Half-Slave

As a result of Soviet refusal to administer Berlin on a unified four-power basis, a democratically elected government has existed since 1948 only in the three sectors of West Berlin. Although it is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany, West Berlin receives financial aid from the Bonn Government. Many new industries have been established in the city.

The progress West Berlin has made in reconstruction and economic development under freedom is in sharp contrast to the drab conditions in Communist-controlled East Berlin. There rebuilding lags, shops have little to offer, and freedom is a luxury not permitted.

So brightly does West Berlin shine as a haven of freedom to the East Germans living under Communist rule that it has become the gateway through which hundreds of thousands of them have fled, and continue to flee, from Soviet dictatorship. In West Berlin they can see the meaning of freedom in action.

The Blockade That Failed

West Berlin's location behind the Iron Curtain made the Soviets confident in June 1948 that a blockade of free Berlin, with its immediate threat of starvation for 2.2 million people, would force the

Western Allies to withdraw from the city. The Soviets cut off all land and water traffic across their zone from West Germany to Berlin. But the West did not withdraw. Instead, the Berlin airlift was launched. Labelled "Operation Vittles" by this country and "Operation Plainfare" by the British, the unprecedented supply mission was known to the Germans as "die Luftbruecke" which means the "air bridge." Scornfully, the Soviets called it "die Bluff-Bruecke."

During the 11-month airlift, more than 2¼ million tons of food, fuel, and supplies were delivered to the beleaguered city by the Combined Allied Task Force, which flew more than 226,000 flights from West Germany.

The longer the airlift continued, the more efficient it became until finally, in 1949, the Soviets ended the blockade, which had totally failed in its purpose and, equally important, had aroused world opinion against the Soviets.

Throughout this period, the people of West Berlin, surrounded though they were by Soviet power, and with only an "air bridge" to the free world, showed their courage and unshaken resolve to remain free. They were fortified by the knowledge that the Western Allies would stand by them.

A City Divided

The present four-power division of Berlin was first agreed upon at a meeting of the European Advisory Commission (an Allied agency, of which the Soviet Union was a member) in London in September 1944. The occupation machinery and the system of access to the city were worked out in later agreements.

Under these agreements, Berlin's 340 square miles (New York City has 320 square miles, Chicago about 210), were divided into three (later into four) sectors, with the United States, Britain (and later France), and the U.S.S.R. each having responsibility for one sector. The

—no free access—

Time Outlook

As the free world braces itself for whatever may come in Berlin, the question most often asked is "What are the Communist motives behind these recurring world crises?"

Many observers believe that the Communists intend to keep the world moving from crisis to crisis, using each one to make new gains for the Soviet Union and to wear down Western resistance to "peace" on Soviet terms. In Germany their maneuvers are viewed as intending to gain:

- Withdrawal of Allied garrisons from Berlin;
- Recognition of the East German regime by the United States, Great Britain, France, and West Germany;
- An end to West Germany's military buildup and a weakening of NATO.

In their proposal to make West Berlin a free city, the Soviets presented the free world with an ultimatum by offering 6 months in which to negotiate with the West on the issue, after which they would make their own arrangements with the East Germans. Although officials looked upon this as a temporary respite, the United States sternly asserted that it will not "enter into any agreement with the Soviet Union which, whatever the form, would have the end result of abandoning the people of West Berlin to hostile domination."

BERLIN SINCE WORLD WAR II: A CHRONOLOGY

Highlights of the City's Crucial 1945-58 History

Throughout the more than 13 years since World War II ended in Europe, Germany's traditional capital city of Berlin has occupied a unique position in international affairs.

West Berlin, its political and economic growth closely allied to that of the Federal Republic of Germany, has become a symbol both of democratic achievement and the German people's hopes for reunification of their divided country.

East Berlin's fortunes have been channeled into an opposite pattern through the imposition of Communist rule in Soviet East Germany.

The events which divided Berlin into two cities, of course, are directly related to the actions which made East Germany a Soviet satellite and which, so far, have prevented German reunification.

As a result, this diary of the happenings which have most directly affected the day-to-day life of Berlin itself also reveals some of the causes for Germany's present separation into two countries.

June 5, 1945

High military representatives of the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and the United States, meeting for the first time in Berlin, agreed—

1. That "the areas of 'Greater Berlin' will be occupied by forces of each of the four powers. An inter-allied governing authority (the Kommandatura) consisting of four Commandants, appointed by their

respective Commanders-in-Chief, will be established to direct jointly its administration."

2. That the city's administration "will be directed by an Inter-Allied Governing Authority which will operate under the general direction of the Control Council (composed of Commanders-in-Chief of the four occupying powers and empowered to exercise supreme authority in keeping with instructions from their respective governments) and will consist of four Commandants, each of whom will serve in rotation as Chief Commandant."

(These decisions reflected points previously covered in an allied agreement of Nov. 14, 1944 and in a session of the European Advisory Commission at London on May 1, 1945.)

July 7, 1945

Allied representatives, conferring at Soviet headquarters in Berlin, agreed on a rotation plan for the city's Commandants and affirmed that there would be unrestricted transportation and movement between the city's four sectors.

July 17—August 2, 1945

Soviet, British, and American representatives (Marshal Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee, and President Truman), after extensive Potsdam Conference deliberations, pledged that Germany would be

canceled in the Soviet zone by Moscow's insistence on heavy reparation payment, the imposition of trade barriers, confiscation of industrial and other economic resources located in East Germany.)

February 7, 1946

A radio station (RIAS) was established in the U.S. sector of Berlin, in order to broadcast programs to the American and British

zones. This step was taken after Soviet authorities refused to agree to quadripartite administration of Radio Berlin, which was located in the Soviet sector.

March 31, 1946

The Social Democratic Party, in a special Berlin referendum on the issue of a proposed merger with the Communist Party, voted 19 to 2 against merging. Soviet authorities banned any voting on this issue in their sector.

October 20, 1946

Elections were held throughout Berlin to choose representatives to the City Assembly. Of 130 seats at stake, 63 went to the Social Democrats, 29 to the Communists, 26 to the Socialist Unity Party, and 12 to the Liberal Democrats.

December 5, 1946

The new Berlin City Assembly elected an 18-member Magistrat headed by Dr. Otto Ostrowski, a Social Democrat. The Soviet Commandant refused to recognize most members of the Magistrat, as elected, favoring instead personnel of the old Magistrat installed by Soviet authorities in 1945.

April 11, 1947

The Berlin Assembly voted 85 to 20 to repudiate a plan for cooperation with the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party.

June 24, 1947

Ernst Reuter, who was to become famous as the champion of freedom and democracy in West Berlin, was elected Mayor by a City Assembly margin of 89 to 17. The Soviet Commandant vetoed Reuter's election at a June 27 meeting of the Kommandatura.

March 10, 1948

Soviet military authorities adopted a system of severe restrictions on Germans wishing to travel in the Soviet zone.

March 12, 1948

The Soviet Commandant vetoed the American Commandant's proposal that the Kommandatura establish a four-power commission to investigate the treatment of political parties throughout Berlin.

March 20, 1948

The Soviet military governor, who was serving his turn as Chairman of the Allied Control Council for Germany, unilaterally ad-

journed the council and walked out with his entire delegation. This action brought an abrupt end to the system of quadripartite control in Germany.

March 25, 1948

U.S. Secretary of State Marshall, in a special statement commenting on Soviet withdrawal from the Allied Control Council, pointed out that "the Allied Control Council in Berlin as well as the joint occupation of the city are established by governmental agreement." Marshall added that "in accordance with the international agreement binding on all four control powers, the United States intends to continue to fulfill its responsibilities as a member of the Control Council and as a joint occupant of the city of Berlin."

March 30, 1948

Soviet military officials notified the representatives of Britain, France, and the United States that all rail and highway traffic from West Berlin would be restricted, beginning April 1.

March 31, 1948

The U.S. Commandant in Berlin asked the Soviet Commandant for information as to the necessity for the threatened traffic restrictions. The Soviet Commandant refused an immediate answer but promised to discuss the problem at a later date, an agreement he never kept.

April 3, 1948

Soviet officials increased their April 1 traffic restrictions by closing freight routes from Bavaria and Hamburg and requiring all Berlin-bound freight to be dispatched via Helmstedt.

April 9, 1948

Clearance through the Soviet Commandant was required for all freight trains leaving Berlin for the west. New restrictions were imposed on parcel post service.

April 13, 1948

Soviet officials merged the East Berlin police force with their police organization for the Soviet zone of Germany.

April 20, 1948

A Soviet order required individual clearance for all barge traffic to and from West Berlin.

June 12, 1948

Soviet authorities banned traffic over the Elbe river bridge on the East-West autobahn.

June 16, 1948

Efforts at joint administration of Greater Berlin reached an impasse when the Soviet Commandant withdrew from the Kommandatura. The Soviet representative on the Kommandatura's local government committee also walked out.

June 19, 1948

Soviet authorities stopped all passenger rail, and highway traffic to and from West Berlin, imposed new restrictions on freight traffic.

June 23, 1948

Alleging "technical difficulties," Soviet officials put a complete stop to the trickle of freight traffic permitted since June 19. Mail and parcel post service was suspended and electric power deliveries from East Berlin to West Berlin were interrupted. The first of a series of Communist-inspired riots occurred in the Berlin City Assembly. (Recurring riots forced the Assembly's removal to West Berlin on September 6 of the same year.)

June 24, 1948

Total blockade of West Berlin began as Soviet officials issued orders prohibiting the movement of any supplies whatever into the city's western sectors.

June 26, 1948

Food, fuel, and other essential supplies began to arrive in West Berlin by plane, marking the beginning of the historic Berlin airlift. Although the Soviet blockade was maintained until May 12, 1949, West Berlin was supplied with all necessities through an around-the-clock aerial delivery system which brought in goods from the west totaling 2,343,301.5 tons.

June 30, 1948

As world-wide protests of the Soviet blockade mounted, U.S. Secretary of State Marshall issued a statement declaring that "we are in Berlin as a result of agreements between the governments on the areas of occupation in Germany, and we intend to stay."

July 1, 1948

The Soviet military Commander in East Berlin announced that his country's authorities considered the quadripartite functions of the Kommandatura dissolved and that the U.S.S.R.'s representative would attend no further sessions, either of the Kommandatura or its subsidiary bodies.

July 6, 1948

The United States, the United Kingdom, and France sent notes to the Soviet Government, protesting the Soviet blockade of Berlin as "a clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers." The allied notes also expressed readiness to negotiate the Berlin problem at any time after the blockade was lifted.

July 29, 1948

The Berlin City Assembly, in a formal resolution, termed the Soviet blockade a "crime against humanity."

September 7, 1948

Soviet, French, British, and United States military governors for Germany, meeting in Berlin to discuss implementation of decisions on Berlin reached at August four-power meetings in Moscow, were forced to break off their deliberations when the Soviet representative insisted on maintaining restrictions almost identical to those previously imposed. (At the earlier Moscow meetings, Soviet officials, while appearing to agree on a number of points aimed at ending the Berlin blockade, were adamant in opposing either explicit or implied recognition of coequal status of the four occupying powers in Berlin.)

September 9, 1948

Some 300,000 Berliners demonstrated against Communist policies affecting their city.

September 29, 1948

The Soviet Union vetoed a United Nations draft resolution calling for an end to the Berlin blockade.

November 30, 1948

Soviet authorities announced the formation of a separate government for East Berlin.

December 7, 1948

Ernst Reuter elected Mayor of West Berlin.

March 2, 1949

A joint United States, British, French statement charged that failure of a special U.N. committee's efforts to settle Berlin's currency and trade difficulties had been due to Soviet refusal to revoke unilateral Soviet actions which had divided the city.

May 12, 1949

The Berlin blockade finally ended after 10 months and 23 days.

In succeeding years, however, there was a series of threats and temporary restrictions serving to maintain tensions between East and West Berlin. This Soviet campaign appeared to be part of an overall effort to wear down the resistance of West Berliners. (Because of space limitations, no attempt has been made to include all such harassments in this chronology.)

June 15, 1949

A West German electoral law, promulgated in all three Western zones of occupation, provided that "Greater Berlin shall have the right to send . . . delegates to the Bundestag in an advisory capacity, until the Land Berlin will join the Federal Republic of Germany."

October 20, 1949

The Federal Bundestag in Bonn passed legislation authorizing economic support for West Berlin.

April 4, 1950

The U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, speaking in London, said "Soviet pressure to absorb Berlin . . . is strong proof of the challenge of Western ideals. As an outpost behind the Iron Curtain, Berlin is a constant reminder to the satellite peoples of the possibility of a different way of life . . . a reminder which the Soviets recognize as a standing threat to their coercive system. The Communists will not succeed in taking over the city of Berlin . . . The British, the French, and the Americans are fully determined, and fully united. We shall stay in Berlin."

October 19, 1950

The West Berlin City Assembly requested help from West Germany in order to care for the increasing numbers of refugees coming into the city from East Germany. (By 1958, well over three million East Germans had fled to West Germany.)

February 1, 1951

Soviet officials suddenly seized control of the village of West Staaken, a suburban area which although physically located in the Soviet zone had been part of the British administrative area since 1945.

September 1, 1951

Soviet officials, climaxing a series of "nuisance" restrictions on communication and other services, imposed a heavy road tax on all West Berlin vehicles using Soviet zone streets and highways.

February 4, 1952

West Berlin assumed responsibility for employment, housing, and social insurance benefits for 20 percent of the refugees flooding into the city from behind the Iron Curtain.

April 29, 1952

Two Soviet fighter planes attacked and damaged a French airliner flying the prescribed air corridor route from Frankfurt to Berlin.

May 1, 1952

The U.N. commission appointed to investigate possibilities for holding all-German elections announced that it had been unable "to establish reciprocal contact with the authorities in the Soviet zone of Germany and in the eastern sector of Berlin even by correspondence." The Commission announced on August 5 that it was adjourning because there appeared to be "little prospect" of its being able to carry out its assignment.

May 27, 1952

Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, and the United States issued this declaration on Berlin: "The security and welfare of Berlin and the maintenance of the position of the three powers there are regarded by the three powers as essential elements of the peace of the free world in the present international situation. Accordingly, they will maintain armed forces within the territory of Berlin as long as their responsibilities require it."

July 8, 1952

Dr. Walter Linse, a resident of West Berlin, was abducted and forcibly removed to the Soviet zone. Linse's kidnapers were later identified as "four East Berliners" who were part of a "ring of kidnapers approved, sponsored, and directed" by the East German Communist secret police organization.

October 8, 1952

Two Soviet planes fired upon an American hospital plane flying the Frankfurt-Berlin air corridor.

June 16-17, 1953

Protests against new labor quotas by some 5,000 East Berlin construction workers touched off widespread uprisings in East Berlin and other points in the Soviet zone.

July 11, 1953

The Soviet government rejected an American offer to furnish food supplies to the people of East Berlin and East Germany.

February 19, 1954

The foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, and France (after an unsuccessful Berlin meeting with the Soviet foreign minister) issued a statement declaring that "the three governments reaffirm their abiding interest in the security of the city as expressed in the tripartite declaration of May 27, 1952. They will do all in their power to improve conditions in Berlin and to promote the economic welfare of the city."

April 13, 1954

Two more West Berlin residents, Dr. A. Truchnovic and Heinz Glaeske, were abducted by Soviet agents.

May 5, 1955

The Federal Republic of Germany became a sovereign state as Britain, France, and the United States terminated their postwar occupation functions. East Germany and East Berlin, however, were kept under Soviet control.

October 24, 1955

U.S. President Eisenhower, in a personal message to the people of Berlin, said "I give you my assurance of the continued concern of my country for the well-being of the City, and our firm support for the unity of Berlin, and of all Germany."

February 10, 1956

The Ambassadors of Britain, France, and the United States delivered protest notes citing the arming of civilians and paramilitary units in the Soviet zone of Berlin in violation of previous agreements.

May 23-26, 1956

Council of Europe committees met in West Berlin to honor the city's resistance against Communist pressure and its efforts in support of European Unity programs.

July 29, 1957

In a West Berlin ceremony, representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Britain, and the United States signed the "Berlin Declaration." The declaration stressed that "The reunification of Germany remains the joint responsibility of the Four Powers who in 1945 assumed supreme authority in Germany, a responsibility which was reaffirmed in the directive issued by the four Heads of Governments in Geneva in July 1955. At the same time, the achievement of German reunification requires the active cooperation of the German

people as a whole under conditions insuring the free expression of their will."

The declaration also noted that "the unnatural division of Germany and of its capital, Berlin, is a continuing source of international tension" and reaffirmed the principle of reunification based on free all-German elections.

October 3, 1957

Willy Brandt became Mayor of West Berlin, assuming the role made famous by Ernst Reuter.

October 15, 1957

The inaugural assembly of West Germany's third Bundestag was held in West Berlin's new Congress Hall, a demonstration of the Federal Republic's close kinship with the people of Germany's traditional capital.

October 17, 1957

Soviet orders completely closing the East Berlin borders as part of an East German currency conversion plan drew strong protests from Commandants in West Berlin.

May 5, 1958

West Berlin's barge supplies (which in 1957 had accounted for some 30 percent of the city's freight requirements) were threatened by a new Soviet-East German tax of up to \$750 on each barge trip from West Germany through the Soviet zone.

May 8, 1958

U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, on a visit to West Berlin, reaffirmed the 1954 declaration by his country, Britain, and France that "the security and welfare of Berlin and the maintenance of the position of the three powers there are regarded . . . as essential elements of the peace of the free world . . . Accordingly, they will maintain armed forces within the territory of Berlin as long as their responsibilities require them."

August 7, 1958

Some 800 members of the Soviet-East German police surrounded the enclave of Steinstuecken (part of West Berlin) and seized a refugee they claimed was a deserter from the East German "people's police." Rejecting a United States protest of this invasion, the Soviet Commandant insisted his forces were merely upholding East German "sovereignty."

November 10, 1958

Soviet Premier and Communist Party Chief Nikita Khrushchev called for France, Britain, and the United States to withdraw their military defense forces from West Berlin and to leave Berlin's future to Soviet East Germany. He said the Soviet Union was willing to turn over its Berlin controls to its close "ally," East Germany.

Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin commented that "we have confidence in the security guarantee of the allies."

The U.S. Department of State said "no one of the four powers (in Berlin) can divest itself of its responsibilities unilaterally." In a statement 3 days before, Secretary of State Dulles had stressed the United States continuing position that Germany should be reunified through free elections and that the responsibility for initiating such steps rested with the four occupying powers.

November 27, 1958

In formal notes, the Soviet Union renounced previous agreements on the administration of Berlin and proposed that West Berlin be made a separate political entity with no outside connections. The proposal urged this status only for West Berlin, presumably meaning that East Berlin would continue as a part of Soviet East Germany.

The U.S. State Department, commenting on the Soviet note, pointed out that "the United States, along with Britain and France, is solemnly committed to the security of the western sectors of Berlin. Two and a quarter million West Berliners in reliance thereon have convincingly and courageously demonstrated the good fruits of freedom."

"The United States," the department statement added, "will not acquiesce in a unilateral repudiation by the Soviet Union of its obligations and responsibilities formally agreed upon with Britain, France and the United States in relation to Berlin. Neither will it enter into any agreement with the Soviet Union which, whatever the form, would have the end result of abandoning the people of West Berlin to hostile domination."

November 30, 1958

U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, after conferring with President Eisenhower on the Berlin situation, made this statement:

"The President reiterated our Government's firm purpose that the United States will not enter into any arrangement or embark on any course of conduct which would have the effect of abandoning the responsibilities which the United States, with Great Britain and France, has formally assumed for the freedom and security of the people of West Berlin."

December 2, 1958.

Radio Moscow, as part of a mounting propaganda campaign supporting Soviet proposals for removal of security forces from Berlin, again rejected the idea of "free elections" as a means of furthering German reunification.

December 7, 1958

In West Berlin elections, closely watched as a barometer of public opinion on Khrushchev's demilitarization proposal, Communist votes totaled less than two percent.

This vote by West Berlin residents was widely regarded as an overwhelming rejection both of Communism and Khrushchev's proposals concerning the future status of their city.

By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker*, Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

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